

Preposition

13 April - 2024

Mond

Date

Page No.

A preposition is a word used to show the relation between noun or pronoun called its object, and some other word in the sentence. In modern English the preposition sometimes comes after the noun or pronoun.

Ex- There is corruption all the country over.
- which class do you read in.

In English language a preposition holds an important place. the language can be made more forceful and rich.

Preposition make the sentence obvious and enlarged the preposition will express different sense if it is used with a noun adjective and an adverb. prepositions each almost express more senses than one according to their uses.

The preposition is a structural word that is the composition of a preposition can never be changed by adding morphin. It may be noted however, that the idiosyncrasy of English like that of other language, is perhaps most strikingly exemplified in the case of preposition. eg. Birds fly, Dogs bark, Mohan plays, there is a rat,

there is a rat, divide the mangoes, she died.

- Date _____
Page No. _____
- The sentences shown above give full meaning that is they are meaning full in themselves.

But the sense of these sentences can be made more cleared an enlarged with the help of the use of preposition.

Ex: Birds fly in the air.

- Dogs bark at night.
- Mohan plays with his friend.
- There is a rat under ~~the~~ your table.
- Divide the mangoes into two halves.
- She died on monday.

In these sentences the words - 'In', 'at', 'with', 'under', 'into' and 'on' show the relation of air, night, friend, table, halves monday to the rest of sentences.

In itself the preposition has little meaning. It is unlike a verb it shows no action. It is unlike a noun, adjective, adverb. It does not ~~have~~ sense to describe limit or quality.

A preposition is rather a link in the chain of sentences and ties a noun or pronoun to ~~be what~~ the rest of the sentence.

Pay attention to the illustration show below -

- She come to me.
- His brother come with us.
- That letter is from him.
- That present is for you.

In these sentences me, us, him and you are pronouns that are related to the the verb 'came', 'came', 'is' and 'is' respectively. All these pronouns and the nouns that are used in their places are known as the object of the preposition.

In these sentences preposition are used with the personal pronouns that will be called the objects of the prepositions. Noun, pronoun or noun equivalents used after the preposition is known as the object of preposition some times preposition comes after its objects.

- A few books have been placed on the table. (showing space)
- He arrived before lunch (showing time)
- I walk to town. / towards the farm. (showing direction)
- It was done by the manojor (showing agent)
- He left without hope (without showing association)

Prepositions ~~is~~ each give their shaperate and different ~~sen~~ shades of meaning. In the following sentence different prepositions give their different meanings with the very sentence

Ex- Sheela danced for Ravi.

- Sheela danced with Ravi.
- Sheela danced after Ravi.
- Sheela danced behind Ravi.

Some times we create a number of sentences with different sense and meaning by using the same preposing prepositions.

Ex- Mohan takes after his father.
 वह अपने पिता के समान आगता है।
 He is the man after my heart.
 He runs after money. (वह पैसों के पीछे है।)
 A major is placed after the captain.

- He is made after money.

"A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by stands to something else."

- Ex- There is a pencil in my pocket.
 - Your book is on the table.

In these sentences 'in' and 'on' are preposition and the nouns 'pocket' and 'table' used after them are in objective case which are governed by 'in' and 'on' respectively.

* The place of the 'preposition' in the sentence -

Prepositions are generally used before their object in a sentence.

- Ex - They both have gone to city.
 - A cat has fallen into the well.

But in the following cases or ~~circumstances~~ circumstances preposition can be used either after its object ~~at~~ or to be last of the sentence

- ① Take the pen that you asked for
 - The pen that you writing with is mine.
 - This is the house I live in.
 - I have a pen to write with.

- ② A preposition can be placed to the last of the sentence when relative pronoun ~~relates~~ remains understood.
 Ex - He is the man (whom) I was talking to.
 - Here is a boy (whom) you are looking for.
 - The chair you are sitting on is broken.

- ③ A preposition will come to the last when the object of the preposition is any interrogative pronoun.

- Ex - What are you looking for?
 - Who are you talking to?
 - Which class do you read in?
 - Who are you buying this present for?

- ④ Some times to emphasize the preposition is used after its object.

- Ex - This news ~~spread~~ spread all the world over.
 - Switch the fan and light on.
 - Turn the fan on.

Kinds of Preposition

- ~~kinds of~~ Preposition is of six kinds.
- (i) simple preposition.
 - (ii) Double preposition.
 - (iii) Compound preposition.
 - (iv) Phrase preposition (phrasal preposition)
 - (v) Participial preposition.
 - (vi) Disguised preposition.

1. Simple Preposition →

- At, By, With, Through, Over, under
On, in, From, Of, Off, to etc.
- Ex: - Rajdhani Express is at platform No. 1.
- The tree was being cut by your brother.
 - One ~~don~~ day I was passing through a dense forest.
 - The sun shines over the earth.
 - The road is under ~~repear~~ repair.

2. Double Preposition →

- Out of, into, upto, from within, from among, From under, onto etc.
- Who has driven you out of house?
 - A voice came from within my heart.
 - Your brother has been selected for the post from among forty candidates.
 - I have seen a poisonous snake emerging from under water.

3. Compound Preposition →

Generally compound prepositions are

1533

drive out - भगा देना

verbal phrase

10 - April - 2024

Wednesday

Date / /
Page No.

come out = Emerge - बाहर आना

verbal phrase Verbs

created by adding a (on) or be (by) to the beginning of noun adjective or adverb. Ex - Across, Along, Above, About, ~~Amib~~ Amidst, Among, Amongst, Around, Before, Behind, Beyond, Beside, Below, Beneath, Between, Inside, outside, underneath, within, without, ~~et~~ after etc.

- His hut is located ~~acor~~ across the river.

across (without ~~border~~ Border wall)
eg - across river, across the field

(के ऊपर)

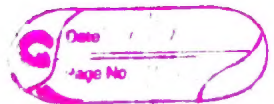
beyond (Border wall) eg - across the wall, across the hill

- In the ~~morning~~ morning he goes to walk along ~~reverse~~ ~~bank~~ river's bank.
- A Sword is hanging above my head.

जब कोई वस्तु किसी वस्तु के top surface पर स्थिति की अवस्था में हो तो on तथा जब कोई वस्तु 'पर' के शब्द में ऊपर से गति के माध्यम पड़ती है तो upon तथा कोई वस्तु पर के शब्द में वस्तु के शीर्ष - पास स्थित है तो at तथा पर के शब्द में स्थिति की अवस्था में न हो तो above / over की तथा गतिशील भी हो तथा स्थिति भी न करे तो ऐसी भी स्थिति में above / over का उपयोग किया जाता है / कोई वस्तु ground पर गिर रही है तो 'पर' को to लिखा जाता है

~~The thief was f.~~

The baby lives on milk.
The baby lives on milk.
The baby lives on milk.



- She is about to get married each.
- Each of them gets up before 6 O'clock to start the work.
- The Tufan mel is behind its fixed time.
- Some soldiers went beyond those hills to face the enemies.
- In the meeting ~~non~~ could sit beside him.
- They all have come without luggage.

4. Phrase Preposition →

Some prepositions are made of a group of words that is why they are known as 'Phrase Preposition' or 'Prepositional phrase'. eg.

On account of, In accordance with, Because of, In course of, On the point of, On the brink of, On the verge of (to arrive at), with an eye to, With reference to, By dint of, By virtue of, For the sake of, On behalf of, In case of, In place of, In stead of, In event of, In honour of, On the eve of, In variance of, In connection with.

- His scheme has failed on account of the failure of crops.
- He will learn everything in course of time.
- In the hospital some patient are on the brink of death.
- Some countries are on the point of serious disaster.

- We are working hard with an eye to future.
- ~~Having~~ Have you anything to say with reference to the question.
- The great leaders and freedom fighters of our country offered their every thing for the sake of exemption of country. ^{के लिये}

3. Participial Preposition →

Present participle will be called participial preposition when it is used absolutely or independently or when it does not qualify a noun or pronoun. They are - concerning, considering, regarding, during, pending, respecting, not with standing, (in spite of)

- Let us ~~start~~ talk to the chairman concerning this matter.
- Considering ~~this~~ his age he should be given light punishment.
- We all will go home during the summer vacation.
- Have you to say ~~omit~~ anything regarding his appointment to the post.
- Pending ~~conform~~ confirmation by the authorities concerned the proposed meeting could not be held.

6. Disguised Preposition →

That is, weakened forms of the prepositions - 'on' or 'of'.

- Ex- They went out ~~of~~ a hunting.
- It is ten o' clock by my watch.
- He and his brother have gone a~~for~~ fishing.
- I have seen something a top of the building.

Rules on Preposition

We often make mistakes in the use of prepositions therefore it is ~~essential~~ necessary that we must get correct knowledge of the use of ~~the preposition~~ preposition point of view of parts of speech. It is realised that we can express our thought correctly if we have full command of the Rules of preposition given below.

Rule No. 1 preposition should be placed before the word or group of words as far as practicable which they relate to.

- Ravi called my place at early in the morning. (Incorrect)
- Ravi called at my place ^{early} ~~at early~~ in the morning (correct)

Note - Generally, Prepositions comes before its objects and its place should be

1537

at the last of a sentence.

In this regard a famous grammarian says - "Ending a sentence (or a clause in a sentence) with a preposition may not sound elegant and it may offend you, but in that case you can reconstruct; that is, you can rearrange the sentence in such ~~away~~ a way that the use of preposition is ~~also~~ avoided."

In the sentence of or a clause however demands that a preposition be placed at the end and the result is harmonious, than could be preposition there."

2. Some time to Emphasize on speaking the ~~pt~~ object is placed before the preposition.

Ex. William Shakespeare and William Wordsworth were famous all the world over.

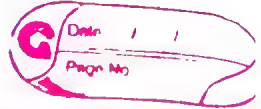
3. The prepositions that ~~like~~ look a like should never be used between two words until they are appropriate to them.

Ex. He is neither interested in nor ~~phone~~ fond of games.

- He has no knowledge of and no interest in music.

15 - April - 2024

Monday



Rule No. 4. Prepositions can never be used after the following words - considering, regarding, during, pending, etc. not with standing, respecting, touching

Ex - Considering his income.
- He was given economic aid to by seeds and fertilizer.

S. No preposition will be used after the following verbs if they are used in an active sentence -

Accompany, Afford, Ascend, ask, Assist, Attack, Benefit, combak, Discribe, Discuss, Enter, Examine, Inform, Investigate, ^{love} ~~learn~~, obey, order, Persuade, Pick, Preced, Prove, Reach, Recommend, request, resemble, resign, resist, sign, Succeed, ~~violate~~ violate, etc.

Ex - He accompanied me in improving the Education. (accompanied) standard of

- They both have a ~~re~~ reach ~~in~~ their destination.

- Now, No country ~~will~~ will done to attack India.

- He asked me an Important Question.

- I requested him to go from there.

- Let's discuss the matter.

- Noone enters the affice after 10.

insist के लिए हमें 'on' preposition.
 confident — of —
 assisted — in —

- He had to sign the documents.
- You should not violate the rules of school.
- The police wants to investigate the matter.
- You should inform the police about this accident without loss of time.

6. It will be improper to use infinitive with those indefinite words that want preposition imitating the noun or gerund of active voice.

- Some of them are assist, confident, except, found, hinder, insist, intend, persist, prevent, prohibit, refrain, (प्रेषण करना)

Ex - What prevented you to come to my house. (Incorrect)

= What prevented you from coming to my house. (Correct)

- He insists to go to witness cinema. (Incorrect)

= He insists on going to witness cinema (V)

- He is confident to win the race. (Incorrect)

= He is confident of winning the race. (Correct)

- No one assisted to do the work. (Incorrect)

= No one assisted in doing the work. (Correct)

19-April-2024

Friday

7. Ordinarily some prepositions that are given below are placed before the relative pronoun. They are besides, as to, opposite, outside, except, during, considering, concerning, under, etc.

Ex- It is the point round which the story revolves.

- It is the place beyond which we cannot go.

- I live in a house opposite which a big and ancient temple stands.

- He had no time to prepare his lecture besides which he was unwell.

- His papers ~~seemed~~ ^{seemed} to be everywhere except where she ought to be.

8. Some times 'up' and 'down' are kept before the relative pronoun except short clauses.

Ex- There was a short cross way up which one can see the iron boundary.

9. Some times 'than' can also be used before the relative pronoun except the short clauses.

Ex- Mr. Manikant than home there were a few better fellows in the world.

10 The preposition 'in' is used before the phrases of time. (समय सूचक पद).

The phrases of time like morning, after noon and evening where as the preposition 'at' is used before dawn, daybreak, noon, midday, night, midnight, etc. But no preposition will be used before the phrases of time if 'last' or 'next' qualifies them coming before.

- Ex -
- The sun is hotter ~~than~~ at midday.
 - They both will return late at night.
 - I shall speak to him in the evening.
 - I saw your brother last monday.
 - He will tell me next time.
 - He will come here next week.

Note

Preposition will be used before the phrases of time where 'next' or 'last' comes at the last of the phrases of time.

Ex - I will see each of them on monday next.

- He did not go to witness cinema on sunday last.

11 The prepositions like, in, on, at, ect should not be used before Today, Tomorrow and Yesterday.

- Ex -
- I will start my work on today. (Incorrect)
 - I will start my work today. (Correct)
 - He wait me on yesterday. (Incorrect)
 - He wait me yesterday. (Correct)

- She will purchase furniture tomorrow.

Similarly, no preposition should be used before tomorrow evening, tomorrow morning, yesterday evening, yesterday morning, yesterday afternoon, year etc. ago. Morning, afternoon and evening can be placed after 'tomorrow' and 'yesterday', but not after 'today'. In this situation 'this' in place of 'today' should be used before morning, evening and afternoon.

Ex- The meeting will be held today morning. (Incorrect).

- The meeting will be held this morning. (Correct)

- He will come today evening. (Incorrect)

- He will come this evening. (Correct)

- It may rain tomorrow night but tonight (आज रात) should be used in place of today night.

Like wise last night in place of yesterday night and yesterday evening in place of last evening should be used.

19. The Preposition 'to' will be used after some verbs — speak, write, come, go, talk, explain, listen, reply and complain if they are used to address a person.

1543
Tomorrow and yesterday are two
in number.



But the preposition is used after the object of the verbs - request, invite, compel, tell, allow and order

Ex - Nobody came to me.

- Listen to the teacher attentively.
- Even my friend did not speak to me.
- She writes to her father.
- I tried to ~~take~~ talk to the chairman.
- He complained to me against him.
- She ordered me to go out of class.
- I requested him to help me.
- We compelled the English men to set our country free.
- Noone is allowed to go out of examination hall.

13. No Preposition can be used before the word - 'Home' when it comes to after the verbs - Go, come, arrive, get, bring, take, send, reach, approach etc that is because the word - home will be - an adv. after themselves these verbs.

- I shall go home.
- Who will take you home?

But the preposition can be used before the word 'Home' when a pronoun or noun of possessive case like - my, your, our, his, her, its, their and Mohan's, Shyam's etc comes just before it (home).

Ex. We shall go to Shyam's home.
The ~~pr~~ None come to my home.

22-April-2014
Monday

Note-1

The preposition - 'at' will be used before the word - home when it means - the place where someone dwells or works.

Ex No one is at home.

No one is at home.

She teaches some students at home.

Note-2:- The present participle form of verb will be used after some prepositions

- 'of, in, at, by, from, for, after, without, before, except, to'

- You cannot succeed at your aim without working hard.

- I bought a knife for cutting vegetable.

- I am feared of going there.

- He helped me in improving the standard of education.

- He prevented me from going there.

- I shall not go home before finishing the work.

- He fled away after defeating.

- He earns money by selling books.

* Some Preposition Distinguished:-

We shall make no mistake if we abide by the rules of preposition given below.

(I) 'At':-

We ought to make the use of the preposition 'at' for small places, minor operations definite part of space and definite point of time.

Specially for place of lower importance and lower Geographical importance.

कुछना होने पर at दोहे जगह के लिए तथा
in बड़े जगह के लिए.

(According to importance of place)

- We live at Islampur. (कोई समय)
- He leaves the bus at 6 o'clock.
- She lives at her home.
- He is standing at the distance of 6 meter. (निश्चित दूरी)

Note -

A big city or place can also be treated as a point, when speaking of global distances in that case 'at' is used.

- I had a brief stopover here at London while flying to New York.

⇒ Sometimes the preposition 'at' is created & treated in the sense of preposition 'in'.

Ex. They both are intelligent at reading.

- She likes to work at night.
- He is expert at farming.
- Have you studied at Patna collage.
- She is busy at her father.
- My father is expert at Mathematics.
- His position at cricket is admirable.
- He is very quick at hearing.
- Look at ~~and~~ the end of the book.

At time, same time: ॐ११-ॐ११
meanings = १११११, १११११

25 April 2021
Tuesday



The preposition 'at' can also be used in the sense of 'At the rate of' (१११११)

Ex- I have taken loan at 8%.

- This pen has been bought at rupees 10 each.

- I bought the wheat at rupees 12 a kilo.

⇒ At times the preposition 'At' (१११११ १११११) is used in place of 'From, with or by'

Ex- Today I got a prize at the hands of chief minister.

- None got distinction at Marks at the hands of headmaster.

- We are greatly grieved at the death of national leader.

- He is not surprised at your behaviour.

- He was disgusted at your meanness.

- You should not be displeased at the fun of children.

- We all are grieved at that accident.

- All students were happy at their result.

- He is disturbed at the disease of his father.

- The headmaster is agree with at your behaviour.

- She may be annoyed at a thing.

⇒ The preposition 'at' (in the sense of 'on') can be treated in place of 'on' or 'upon' in following cases-

Ex: None of them are at their home.
In my class no one there caught at me.
The elephant is at his master.

② 'In' Preposition -

We ~~for~~ use the preposition 'in' for village, country, city, market, the name of big cities, and a period of time, in reference to future time.

Ex: She lives in a village.

- At present my friend is in England.
- There was a notorious criminal lived in that city / town / market etc.
- She will try to run a ~~st~~ ~~stud~~ school in Delhi.
- He will come in two days.

Note: 'On' for the day; 'At' for a point of time; 'In' for a portion of day; 'At' for a place ~~thought~~ of thought of as a point of the map; 'In' for place thought of as an area. Thus 'in' always for large city.

The preposition 'in' denotes the rest position of something inside something.

Ex: There are many frogs in this well.
- I have read two ~~story~~ stories in this book.

- The headmaster is in his office.

Note: If we should write a sentence as for the future we will not write 'after' a week / month / hour / year etc.

Thursday

- He will come after a week. (Incorrect)
 - He will come in a week. (Correct)
- The preposition 'after' is used in past tense
- They both died after two weeks.

⇒ The preposition 'in' is used to denote wider extent (broad area) of time or place where as 'At' denotes smaller extent of time or place.

Ex - She gets up at 6 in the morning.

- My friend was born at Lucknow in India.

- Aman has ~~arrived~~ arrived at a place in Bihar.

⇒ The preposition 'in' is also used in place of 'on' in the following situation.

- He does not come to the office in time.
- He has ^{is} confident in me.
- She believes in you. (Never write on you)

3) The preposition 'in' is used the sense of 'for'.

- None worked hard in a good cause

(Never write for a good)

The preposition 'in' is used to indicate the period of time and it is used before the month, session and year

- Don't sleep in day time.
- We kept exercise in the morning.
- She will buy a car in May.

26-April-2014

Friday

Date / /
Page No.

- The cuckoo will appear here in spring.
- She paid the debt of nature in 1980.
(रोग खिलार जाना)

⇒ The preposition 'In' indicates 'inside', 'on' denotes 'on the frontier' and 'to' denotes out side of a thing.

Ex: Himanchal Pradesh is located in (inside) north India.


- Himalayas is on (on the frontier) the north India.
- Tibbat is to the north India. (outside)

⇒ The preposition 'in' is used before singular collective noun but 'Among' is used before plural or plural collective noun.

- He was found in the crowd. (भीड़)
- We spoke nothing in parliament. (संसद)
- Divide these books among children.
- He was seen among the group of players.
Displace के शब्द में From Among.

⇒ The preposition 'In' can be used in the sense of 'with' or by means of

- (Cause) - children should write in pencil.
- official letter should not be written in red ink.
- Nothing has been printed in green.
- ⇒ The preposition 'in' is used to show the division and arrangement.

divide the apple into two part
divide this apple in two ^{Ads} now
without ^{without} 

- Separate these pens in 20
 - Divide this land in two.
 - Divide this land into two part and ~~as~~ ^{or} halves.
- ⇒ The preposition 'In' can be used in sense of in lieu of (किसके बदले में)
- Nothing has been said in my reply.
 - What did you get in return.

- ⇒ The preposition 'In' is also located in the sense of profession or occupation and activity.
- Who is in teaching job in your family?
 - Is your father in military?

3) Into :-

1. The preposition 'Into' denotes motion ~~ward~~ toward inside ~~to~~ from outside.
 - A cat has fallen into the well.
 - Something broke into my house yesterday.
- घर के दरवाजे से दरवाजा में आया
 - Noone went into the village.
 - Friend came into my room at 7.
2. Sometimes 'Into' is used to change one stage to another.
 - Translate the following into ~~into~~ English
 - Divide it into two parts.
 - I fell into depth and still I am ~~deft~~ in depth.

- Your brother has developed into a ~~race~~ wrestler.
- The sorcerer turned a boy into parrot. (जादूगर)
- He went into business and then into Agriculture.
- In some sentence the preposition 'into' is treated in the sense of 'of-genetive' (का; के, की)
- A committee ~~ten~~ of ten person has been met to enquire into the matter.
- No enquiry was made into this case.
- * ~~Some~~ ~~us~~ some uses of preposition 'into' are given below.
- He has recently come into (असराधिकार प्राप्त करना) a large fortune.
- She at once ~~flue~~ flew into (रोष में आइया) a rage.
- How did you get into (प्राप्त करना) the job?
- The police have gone into (जांच करना) the ~~the~~ causes of rise in crime.
- She wants to make into the matter he select let into the day. (वह दिन में देर तक सोया)
- 3 The preposition 'into' is used to ~~div~~ divide one digit or figure to another.
- Two into twenty goes ten times
- Five into fifteen goes 3 times
- 8 into 16 goes ~~two~~ 2 times.
- Six into thirty six goes ~~into~~ six times.

④ By:-

The preposition 'By' is used to denote the doer or agent that performs the job or function. Generally this doer or agent may be a person but in some cases it is denoted by a thing (as abstract noun).

- No work is done by him.
- Gitanjali and post office have been composed by Rabindra Nath Tagor.
- That house was destroyed by the fire.

~~The~~ The preposition 'By' means not better than it, but the preposition 'till' means not earlier than it. (तill और By दोनों 'तक' के अर्थ में use होते हैं। लेकिन By का अर्थ 'तक' से पहले के अर्थ में तथा till का अर्थ 'तक' के बाद के अर्थ में होता है।)

- He will be back home by 10 o'clock.
- I said complete my work by Monday.
- She should have come by now.
- He will be back home till 10 o'clock.
- I say complete my work till Monday.
- She should have come till now.

The preposition 'By' is used to the definite point of time where as 'within' means earlier 'By' is used with point of time and within is used with period of time.

(point of time के use → By
period of time के use → within)

cloth → कपड़ा (singular noun) → 4-April-2014

cloths → कपड़े पहनना (verb)

clothes → पोशाक (plural N.)

Dress → पोशाक (महिला के लिए)

Monday

→ पुरुष के लिए



- He will get up by 6 o'clock.

- He will return within ten days.

→ The preposition 'By' is used for the means for transport ~~what~~ whether it is land, water or air.

- We shall go to Delhi by train.

- All of them will return by the ship.

- He went to New York by aeroplane.

→ The preposition 'By' is used in the sense of 'near' (के पास के निकट).

- There was a big pond by my village.

- He saw a small village by the forest.

→ The preposition 'By' is used in the sense of 'by means of' (के जरिये).

- Please send me some money by post.

- We can make profit by business.

- Since she brings up her child by ~~washing~~ passing the road.

- He sells the cloth by meter.

- We bought milk by litre.

- Rice sells by kilo in the market.

Quasi passive voice → Bananas are sold by dozen.

I have employed a servant by month.

- He paid the wages by week.

- He was paid salary by the cheque.

* Some other uses of preposition 'By' -

- He is Brahmin by caste.

- He is older than I by two months.

- The bullet missed the target by 2cm.

- It happened so by chance.

In the chair - समापतित्व करना 30-April-2024
In paper - दस्तावेज, कागजात Tuesday



- She is all by herself.
- None caught him by collar
- He can get the poem by heart.
- My father was a former by profession.
- He is doctor by profession.
- I ~~get~~ opened the gate by force.
- You should work by day.
- She swears by god.
- Man is a social ~~nature~~ ^{animal} by nature.
- He wrote his name by mistake.
- It is 10 o'clock by my watch.

कोई डरो केम
पकड़कर नहीं
खिंचा

Surdashin
blind from
birth.

⑤ 'On':

→ The preposition 'on' ~~to~~ is used in speaking of things at the rest position on the upper-most surface of a thing in touching position. and the preposition 'upon' of the things in motion.

- He is sitting on the table.
- I saw four books ~~thing~~ lying on the table.

- He was seen running on the road.
- Nothing has been written on paper.
- He can carry a heavy load on his head.

- I found his clothes floating on water.

→ The preposition 'on' is used to indicate actual contact ~~on~~ with some objects but over does not do ~~should~~ so.

situated = located

- He is standing on the bench.
- The ~~airplane~~ fly over my head.
Aeroplane

→ On and upon ^{are} ~~one~~ two ~~separate~~ separate preposition. All though ~~one~~ 'one' is used in place of another yet there are lot of such uses in which on cannot be used in place ~~an~~ of upon and vice-versa.

Ex- "Some books on ~~the~~ the table" and "Some books upon the table" both ~~uses~~ uses are correct but we write -
'The train is on the way to Delhi.' we cannot write - 'The train is ~~on the way~~ upon the way to Delhi.'

In this way we write 'she goes to school on foot' but to write 'upon foot' will be incorrect. to write 'on an average' is correct but 'upon an average' is incorret. Actually it is necessary for us to study the sentences used with these prepositions to have proper knowledge of the use of 'on' and 'upon' correctly. In following cases 'Upon' can never be used in place of in

Ex- Patna is situated on the bank of Ganges.

- That house is on fire.
- I should draw
- Now a ~~day~~ tree are being cut on large scale

- He likes to play ~~on~~ the flute or any musical instrument.
- I can admit your condition on no account. (किसी शर्त हासिल में नहीं)
- Only four staffs were on the duty.
- Some terrorist were shot dead on the spot.
- She ~~took~~ ~~me~~ had pity on me.
- He agreed to pay on demand (मंगने पर देना)
- He declared it on a public occasion. (सार्वजनिक अवसर पर)
- Bird on the wing (उड़ती हुई चिड़ियाँ) was seen ~~they~~ there.
- On the whole (सामान्य रूप से), I think it is very good idea.
- We should be on the alert (सतर्क) for an attack.

In the ~~too~~ following sentences to use on in place of 'upon' will not be correct.

- Once upon a time there lived a saint in this village.
- I refused upon the principle to do this.

2) The preposition 'on' is also used to denote point of time, or point of space.

- She placed her hand on my head.
- He left for Delhi on Monday last.
- I will make speech on the occasion of Independence day.

⇒ The preposition 'on' is used in the sense of by means of that is, it denotes the dependent of any ~~per~~ person or thing on any thing.

- My friend lives on his father.

- The cow lives on grass.

- ~~A birds~~ run.

- A bus runs on diesel.

- A baby live on milk.

⇒ The preposition 'on' is used in the sense of very close (बहुत नजदीक).

- Banaras is located on the river Ganga.

- The hide house of some terrorist were found on the ~~board~~ border line.

⇒ The preposition 'on' is used in the sense of 'with'.

- Has she got no money on her?

- Have you got a book on you?

⇒ The preposition 'on' is used in the sense of just after. (दुर्त बाद)

- Send me a letter on reaching there.

- I started to solve the question on reading the instructions given the question-paper.

⇒ The preposition 'on' is also used in the sense of 'with the help of'. (के सहयता से)

- We go round the world on money given by my father.

- I bought lots of competitive books on money recieved from them.

⇒ The preposition 'on' can also ~~place~~ be placed before an instrument or machine set.

03-05-2024

Friday



- The 'news' was heard on the radio.
- I saw his image on the screen.
- We are watching cricket match on the television.
- He dare not to speak me on the telephone.
- She used to play on piano.
- The preposition 'on' can also be used in sense of 'About'.
- Can you say anything on nihilism.
- A book has been written on modern India.
- He went on speaking on socialism.
- ~~Pay attention to the~~
- Pay attention to the various uses of preposition 'on'.
- Now, ~~whole~~ No country can dare to make an attack on India. (When did India attack Pakistan)
- My friend has determined on going doing ~~thing~~ this.
(मेरा दोस्त इसे करने के लिए बड़े संकल्प लेकर निश्चय किया है।)
- Ram and Shyam are on the committee.
- Your father has authority on English and Hindi. (command)
- She has authority over her husband.
- I have a claim on him. (मेरा इस व्यक्ति पर अधिकार है)
- I saw no influence of society on him.
- After that a lively discussion has started on the matter. discussion.

Believe + x
trust + x
reliance + on } भरोसा

- I have no reliance on your word.
- He is ~~not~~ bent on doing.
(वह बातानी पर तुभा हुआ है।)

~~(5) For:-~~

- The fuel of my car is on reserve.
- My friend stood first on the list.

(6) For:-

1) The preposition 'for' is used to denote periods of time. It is often preceded (निहारित) by the verb of perfect tenses.

- I have not met him for four days.
- He has been busy with his friends for two hours.

- This room had been locked for seven days.

- There had not been political stability in many countries of the world for years.

2) The preposition 'for' is used before a noun, pronoun and present participle in the sense of 'for the sake of' (के वरते).

- I had brought a book for Mohan.
- Bring a glass of water for me.
- These books are not for selling.

- They both will remain out of class for forty-five minutes.

3) The preposition 'for' is also used in the sense of 'Because of' (के कारण के वरते)

04.05.2024

Saturday



- ~~He~~ He did not come before you for fear

- She did not appear at examination for illness.

- cricket match could not be started for heavy rain fall.

- Her head being hung down for shame

⇒ The preposition 'for' is used in the sense of 'in exchange for'

- I have nothing to be view for your sympathy. Can you pay anything for the service given you

- He is ready to sell his car for a small sum.

- He sold his car for ten thousand.

⇒ The preposition 'for' can also be used in sense of 'on behalf of' (फिराये/उसके)

- He went to take part in debate competition for his school.

- Nothing has been done for the government to make the situation normal.

- He will fight for his brother.

- He is speaking for me.

⇒ The preposition 'for' is used as 'in spite of' (के बावजूद भी/के क़ाय)

- For all his sons he is helpless.

- For all his ~~well~~ wealth he could not buy a car (सम्पत्ति होने पर भी वह कार नहीं खरीद सकता)

He goes to walk. He goes for a walk.

wait for - await



1561
→ The preposition 'for' is used in sense of 'In view of' (के लिये / को देखते हुए)

- He looks rather old for his age.

- We ~~feel~~ feel much warmth ~~for~~ for November.

→ The preposition 'for' will be used in the sense of ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ favour of (के पक्ष में)

- If you ~~vote~~ ^{vote} for me I shall remove poverty from your village.

- We shall ~~get~~ ^{vote} for him in this election.

→ The preposition 'for' is used in the sense of as 'as' (जैसा / कि तरे).

- He behaved me for his brother.

- She ~~looks~~ looks me for his brother.

Note: The preposition 'for' like the conjunction 'because' is used to join two separate sentences together.

- He will not go to school for he is unwell.

- He cannot be promoted to next higher class for he is very weak at reading.

→ Some other uses of 'for' are shown below in examples: -

- What are you looking for.

- He used to go for a morning walk.

- She is waiting for her student.
= awaiting

- She is worried for her son.

- This question is too hard for me to be solved.

- He ~~slatted~~ started for Delhi by train

⑦ From :-

→ The prepositions 'from and since' both have the very meaning (से). Both are used with point of time. ~~The pre~~ The preposition 'since' is used with point of time only in past and present tense but the preposition 'from' is used with point of time in future tense. The preposition 'from' apart from this sense can be used in all tenses but it will be proper to use the preposition 'since' with point of time in future tense. Some examples of the use of the preposition ~~to~~ 'from' are given below

- She has been ill since morning
- He had been in the office since 2 o'clock.
- Your brother has been promising since his childhood.
- We shall ~~had~~ have been playing cricket here from 2 o'clock.
- I was absent from Monday to Friday.
- I shall be off duty since Saturday

→ The preposition - "from" denotes time that's why it is used in any tense



whether they are present, past or future. But the preposition 'by' also denotes the ~~th~~ time and it indicates future tense and its former time.

Eg- I started to teach the boys from the age of twenty (20)

- He will reach Delhi by 10.0'clock in the morning.

→ The preposition 'from' is used to show the separation of a thing. (आपस से दूर)

Eg- He was standing away from me.

- Your watch has fallen from the table.

- My friend will come from Lucknow to Delhi.

- He tried to take my umbrella from me.

- Leaves are falling to the ground from the tree.

→ The preposition 'from' can also be used to denote motive or intention (इसके साथ ही)

Eg- That work was done from gratitude and not from fear.

→ The preposition "From" is used in the sense of 'from among' (मे में) के अर्थ में।

Eg- You can take out From ten (10).

- Take out Four (4) From six (6).

⇒ The preposition 'from' can also be used to denote distance. (दूरी के भाव को दिखाने के लिए)

Eg. - My village is located 4 kms away from my school.

- He was playing 10 meters ~~from~~ far from me.

- Make ~~displace~~ distance from your friend.

- I recognised him from two meters away.

- A bridge is being constructed at the distance of 10 meters from my house.

⇒ The preposition 'from' can also be used in the sense 'instead of / in place of' (के बगले के अर्थ में)

Eg. - Some of them should be given protection from money.

- He requires complete rest from working.

⇒ The preposition 'from' can be used in the sense of 'because of' (के चलते / कारण)

Eg. - Many of them are suffering from fever.

- His friend died from working hard.

- Four of them died from running in the sun.

- None has died from over eating.

रोग से मरने के अर्थ में → 'of' का प्रयोग

मरने का कारण रोग न होने पर → 'from' का प्रयोग

1565

physical change (पुनर्वस्था में बना जा सके) → 'of'
 chemical change (पुनर्वस्था में न बना जा सके) → 'from'
 { curd is made from milk }

⇒ The preposition 'from' can also be used in the sense of considering (देखते हुए / देखने से)

Eg. He looks a dunkey from his body looks.
 - You look like a child from your antics (behaviour)

⇒ The preposition 'from' can also be used in the sense of after 'after',

Eg. The examination will be started from 10 o'clock in the morning.

- The meeting will be broken up from 4 o'clock in the evening.

⇒ The preposition 'from' can also be used in the sense of 'in the comparison of'

Eg. He is ~~am~~ amiable from his brother in behaviour.

⇒ The preposition 'from' can be used to indicate protection (सुरक्षा के लिए)

Eg. We must make the ~~event~~ environment ~~free~~ from free from pollythine.

- We shall have to keep ourselves away from bad company and social evils.

- We should save them from Lethal (घातक) diseases (fetal)

⇒ The preposition 'from' can be used in the sense of 'made of'

Eg. Curd is made from milk.

- Ice is prepared from water.

steel is made of ~~from~~ Iron.

07-May-2024

Tuesday

Date
Page No

- Some other uses of preposition 'From'
- There ~~to~~ lines have been taken from the Ramayana.
- Pt. Nehru comes from a rich family.
- A cobra has been seen emerging from underwater.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar comes from a Mahar community of Maharashtra.
- I have a letter from your friend.
- Surdas was blind from birth.
- This letter is from Shyam.
- She had a telephone call from her father.
- None of them could be saved from drowning.
- None prevented them from playing cricket.
- The house can never be saved from burning.
- I am from India.
- To walk in the morning will be useful/~~beneficial~~ useful for you from my point of view.
- The ~~grand~~ ~~gard~~ gardener kept on watering the plants from morning to evening.

⑧ With :-

It is peculiar (विशिष्ट / विशेष) preposition. It is used to denote the material,

instruments, tools or means that is used to perform the job (work). In this sense, it indicates a type of union.

Eg- She cuts vegetables with a sharp knife.

- She beats students with stick.

- I like to do my work with my hand.

- I live in the city with my elder brother.

- Let them come in with their luggage.

- He has brought a servant with him.

- He is playing cricket with his friends.

- Shyam with his friends has been caught red-handed committing crime.

- He is not prepared to do it with me.

⇒ The preposition 'with' is used to indicate union, separation, agreement and opposition.

Eg- Your friend is to go to city with all his belongings. (union).

- He is agree with me. (agreement)

- He wants to part with his family ~~one~~ ^{once} for all. (separation)

- You should not quarrel with your ~~sen~~ ^{seniors}. (opposition).

⇒ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'in'.

- I have no interest with you.

- He did not interfere with my work or appears.

→ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'in spite of' (के अतिरिक्त)

eg- with all his wealth, he could not pay his debt.

- with all his sons, he is helpless.

- with all my players, I could not win the match.

- With all his soldiers, the captain was not able to win the battle.

→ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'in favour of'

eg- In the meeting, none of them was with him.

- The whole class was with the headmaster on this issue.

→ The preposition 'with' is also used in the sense of 'due to'.

eg- He is ready to go with delight.

- He looked at me with wonder.

- He is dancing with joy.

- He was trembling with fear.

- He said nothing with anger.

- He did not come to me with disgust.

(अतिरिक्त / के साथ)

→ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'against'.

eg- Can you fight with me.

- Your friend cannot go with me.

- He didnot go with his ~~for~~ father's decision.

- Is he willing to run with you?

⇒ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'by means of' (स के अर्थ में)

Ex- I have heard her ~~switch~~ ~~on~~ ~~at~~ sweets song with my ears.

- Which type of dress do you want to buy with this money?

- I have seen him running with my eyes.

⇒ The preposition 'with' is used in the sense of 'pertaining to' (से संबंधित के अर्थ में)

Ex- There are a lot of problems with your appointment.

- I have to remove all difficulties of with examination.

* Some other uses of the preposition 'with'

- I have filled the bucket with milk.

- I saw a woman with brown hair.

(मैंने एक भूरे बाल वाली महिला को देखा)

- Baby should be fed with spoon

- It is not ^{hard} to sail with wind.

(हवा के दिशा में जल चलाना आसान है)

- She needs a ~~house~~ Bungalow with ~~swim~~ swimming pool and parking.

swimming pool

He goes to school.
toward

08-May-2024
Wednesday



- He is a boy with big head.
- I ~~sh~~ saw a man with long beard.
- Experiences grower with age.
- I found every body pleased with my result.

(9) 'OF' : —

The preposition 'of' is basically used before the noun as of genitive which is in possessive case. Apart from this of is used to express many senses as the preposition.

The use of the preposition 'of' in the sense of 'of genitive' (अपभ्रंश)

~~eg~~ The price of this book is only 200 Rupees

- The design of your car can attract everybody towards it.
- I ~~have~~ have read whole stories of Akber and Birbal in this book.
- Mumbai is the largest and the busiest city of our country.
- All the chair of my class are broken.
- The condition of the farmers of four states in our country is miserable.

2 The preposition 'of' is also used in the sense of 'made from'.

~~ex~~ My ring is made of gold.

+ Your house is made of brick and stone.

- The jury is consist of five members.
- This chain has been made of wood.

⇒ The preposition 'of' is used in place of 'in' in many cases. In the following senses the preposition 'In' or 'Into' can not be used in place of the preposition 'of'.

- We are weak of understanding.
- Your brother is very quick of understanding.
- I am confident of your success.
- None was convinced of your story.
- You are dull of understanding.

⇒ The preposition 'of' is also used in the sense of 'from among' (मे से के अर्थ में)

- None of them came to see us.
- He has made many of them fools.
- Some of us want to participate in the race competition.
- Only four students of them will be rewarded.

⇒ In many senses the preposition 'of' is used in the sense of 'about' (के बारे में)

- I know of him well. (about him)
- None informed me of the road accident.
- I have heard of Gandhi ji.
- I want to say something of you.
- Think of your future.
- He knows ~~nothing~~ nothing of robbery.

बेवफाई के लिए हमारा अफसोस
consist, confident → of

⇒ The preposition 'of' is used to denote the quantity or amount.

Ex: A wrestler centake two ~~liter~~ liter of milk at a time.

- Go and bring me a glass of water.

- I have had a cup of tea.

- She needs two ~~meter~~ meters of silk cloth.

- I have to buy two ~~doz~~ dozens of eggs.

- Thousands of people were killed in that carnage.

⇒ The preposition 'of' can also be used for diseases in the sense of 'owing to'.
(अ के साथ अ)

- A number of children died of cholera.

- He died of cancer.

- What did ~~see~~ she and her children die of? (many of them are afraid of you.)

- She is ashamed of herself. (afraid)

⇒ The preposition 'of' is used to denote the quality of a person.

- She is girl of a ~~newel~~ noble family.

- Your friend is a man of strange behaviour.

- He is a man of straw. (बेकार/पतले)

- He is a man of parts. (मोय व्यापक)

- J.P. Narayan was a man of strong will.

- She is a girl of strange appearance.

1573

09 May 20

* Some other uses of the preposition 'of' - Thursday



are shown in the following sentences in which the use of 'of', 'from', 'by' or 'with' will not be correct.

- I had already warned him of the danger.
- Beware of pickpocket on the railway platform.
- He and his friend died of fever.
- He begs pardon of me.

इति हिंसा

- I want to buy his car of him.
- My brother found of music and playing chess.
- None inquired of you.
- She is tired of working hard.
- We are careful of our money.
- Money comes of hard labour.
- I am fully cured of disease.
- Pt. ~~Net~~ Jawahar Lal Nehru was born of rich parents.
- Now I am independent of my family.
(free from my family)
- He came to the meeting the letter later of you both.
- She sings the sweetest of all girls.
- Chitraman Das was one of the freedom fighters who offered everything for the liberation of country.
- I am bare of cash.
- I am out of pocket.

(मेरे पास एक भी पैसा नहीं है)

(out of order) → जब कोई वस्तु बिगाड़ जाती है

Eg - my watch is out of order.

hard of heart → निष्ठुर

- He felt sure of success.
- That seen was not worthy of notice
(लायक)
(देखने के लायक)
- You should not be hard of heart to his wife and children.
- I am proud of my country.
- I want to get rid of (से हटकर पटना)
- My enemies he should be mind full of his studies.
(सचेत)
- A man may be invious of another
(इन्वीस)
- He was an accused of murder
- You are all of one mind
- His chance of coming is very little.
- How clever of you to save me.
- To think of our meeting here!
- To think of my seeing you here!
- A fire man and feared of sparks.
- A boy of sixteen and so strong!
- It was twenty first (21st) of May.
- My house is within two kilometer of the school.
- He thinks of going abroad for higher study.
- Some robbers tried to rob him of his money on the highway.
- Look at the page of six.
- She is a woman of no importance.
women.

10. May 2024

Friday

Date / /
Page No.

10 To: —

The preposition 'To' is used in many ways to denote different sense and meaning.

⇒ The preposition 'to' is used in the sense of 'towards' or 'in direction of'.

Eg. — This road goes to city.

- I go to school.
- The principle is coming to us.
- He removed to injured men to hospital.
- The post man carries the letter to each and every house.
- I took him to school before the class started.
- The teacher ordered the boy to look to the blackboard.
- He turned to me.
- He turned his car to the east.
- The rose can attract any one to it.
- Always keep to the left on the road.
- Look to all.

⇒ The preposition 'to' is used before the indirect object ~~was~~ when direct object is placed before it.

- We gave a book to me.
- He wrote a letter to me.
- The teacher taught English to all students.

⇒ The preposition 'to' is also used in the sense of 'on' (पर के अर्थ में)

- His pen fell to the ground.
- Leaves are falling to the ground.

- He invited ~~to~~ me to his house.
- To celebrate him.

⇒ The preposition 'To' is also used in the sense of preposition 'of' in genitive case (आ/के/की के साथ में)

- He is used to playing chess.
- He was used to dust.
- I found no alternative to it.
- ~~We~~ ~~to~~ will you give answer to my question?
- He tried to send reply to my letter.
- There is no limit to his zeal. (उत्साह)
- ~~to~~ We should not be slave to ~~any~~ avarice (लालच या धनार्थ)
- I can present ~~for~~ four eye witnesses to that accident.
- I wrote preface to my book.
- It is a disgrace to him.
- This is the apposition to the party.
- Labour is the ~~main~~ main key to success.

⇒ The preposition 'To' is also used in the sense of 'in'.

- Tibbat is situated to the north of Himachal Pradesh.
- Heat changes ice to water.
- He wants to tear my clothes to pieces. (टिसना)

शुरू में, ~~आदि~~ अंत में - at

at the least; at the beginning.

आदि में कोई रिक्त add होता है जो में के अंत में 'to' लाता है।

- * The house was born to ashes.
- Suffix is added to the last of the word.

⇒ The preposition 'to' is used in the sense of till (तक के अर्थ में).

- His hand came to my collar.
- Water has come to the ~~west~~ waist.
- He works in his field from morning to evening.
- He travels from Patna to Delhi.
- It is a long distance from here to there.
- I can count from one to hundred.
- The baby up to 5 years month
- should be kept in great care.
- Up to till now (अब से अब तक) ~~ten~~ twenty
- ~~Twenty~~ letter have been sent.

⇒ The preposition 'to' is also used in the sense of 'from'.

- He said to me. even my friend did not speak to me.
- He was beaten and ~~tried~~ tied to a tree.
- He did not talk to any friend.
- He did not agree to my proposal.
- He is junior to me.
- The shirt clings to my body.
- Who are you talking to?

⇒ The preposition 'to' is used in the sense of 'Near'.

- He came to me and ~~give~~ began to weep.

- I went to him.

- Came to the black board and start to draw the map of India.

→ The preposition 'to' is also used in the sense of 'for' (के प्रति के शर्त में)

- It is the duty of the subject to his king.

- We should be ^{kind} trying to all living thing.

- We should be faithful to our duty.

- We must show the gratitude to God.

- We ought to be loyal to the country.

- He has not contempt to a man.

→ The preposition 'to' is used as the sign of 'Infinitive' is used before the base form (V.) of main verb in the sense of 'for'.

- ~~None~~ Came to see me.

- We should go to help them.

- I have a pen to write with.

- To sleep is to ~~lose~~ lose.

- She is curious to dance.

- I am very glad to see you.

→ The preposition 'to' is used in the sense of 'between' (के बीच के शर्त में)

- She would be twenty to twenty-five.
(she would be in her twenties)

- He will come at 8 to 10.

2 The preposition 'to' is used before a noun or pronoun in the sense of 'for'.
(के लिए के अर्थ में)

- It is clear to all. (It is easy for all)
- Smoking is injurious ~~for~~ to ~~health~~ health.
- Have you got a key to this lock?
- This is the way to success.

* Some other uses of the preposition 'to' -

- He used to teach students English time to time.
- I want to talk to him face to face.
- She ~~rose to power~~ See rose to flower.
- Gandhi setu extends to Gulzaribag in Patna.
- Mahatma Gandhi devoted to the service of ~~his~~ humanity.
- Jay Singh fought to the last enemy.
(यहाँ 'to' का अर्थ है कि अन्त तक)
(तक तक एक-एक कर)

- It is quarter to ten.
- It is about to rain.
- India won the match by six wickets to four. (छह के बजाय 4)

(II) Within:-

The preposition 'In' is used before a noun to indicate the period of time.

He is ~~ly~~ lying ~~on~~ in the bed.
He is sitting on the bed.

while the preposition 'within' is used to indicate the approximity of nearer ~~of time~~ in time.

- I shall ^{come} back within two months.
- We shall start the work on the project within ten days.

⇒ The preposition 'before' is used to denote point of time but 'within' is used to denote periode of time.

- He will try to ~~rich~~ ^{reach} there before next january.
- He will come back from America within two months.

⇒ The preposition 'within' means before the time. But the preposition 'by' means to the definite time. both are used to indicate in time. But the difference between 'by' and 'within' is that the 'former' is used with point of time and the 'latter' is used with periode of time.

- I ~~said~~ shall submit my fishes within ~~10~~ 10 days.
- He will go back home by 10 o'clock.

⇒ The preposition 'within' is used to denote inside the exfence of time, distance or any thing.

Q. She always keeps herself within doors.

- He will come back within two hours.

- These are manufactured within a factor.

- I have read four stories of Akbar and Birbal within this book.

- That is within your reach.

- We caught them ~~with~~ within ten miles.

- You should keep your expense within your income.

- It is within my capacity.

- Everyone should ~~leave~~ ^{live} within his ~~wings~~ means.

Q. A Sometimes the article 'A' is used in the sense of preposition 'on'.

- He has found you a bed.

(He has found you on the bed.)

- I saw a flag waving a top of building. ^{re}
 (I saw a flag waving on the top of building.) ^{re}

- He has ~~ten~~ gone a fishing.
 (He has gone on fishing.)

- Your brother has gone a hunting.
 (Your brother has gone on hunting (शिकार))

Q. Sometimes the preposition 'A' is used in the sense of 'per' (प्रति के अर्थ में)

Q. The debate competition should be arranged / held once a year.

- Apples sell at 4 a rupee (per rupee)

In this sense 'a' will be called disguised ~~per~~ preposition.

(13)

About:-

'About' is also used as the preposition in the following senses:

→ The preposition 'about' is used in the sense of 'approximately' (लगभग के अर्थ में)

- My collage is about 5 kilometer from here.

- She is about ~~fourty~~ forty.

- Right and Write an essay on modern India about 100 word.

→ The preposition 'about' is used in the sense of 'ready to' or 'on the point of'.

→ The teacher is about to enter the class.

→ The train for Delhi is about to arrive at platform No. 4.

- She was about to jump into the river to commit suicide.

- She is about to ~~do~~ weep.

- We shall be about to play football.

→ The preposition 'about' can also be used in the sense of 'around'. (दोहर चरो ओर / तरफ के अर्थ में)

- There are many trees and plants about ~~near~~ my village.

- He saw many flower of different color about ~~to~~ the bungalow.

(14)

Against:-

→ The preposition 'against' is mainly used in the sense of 'in ~~contramention~~ contradiction of' (के विरोध / के विरुद्ध के अर्थ में)

- No action should be taken against the rule. is
- In the meeting, he dared not speak against me.
- We should never go against the moral laws.
- None had acted against the command of the captain.

→ The preposition 'against' can be used to denote the sense of opposite (के प्रतिकूल)

- None had coureged to sell against the tempest.
- It is very deficult to write vide the byrickle against the stone.

→ The preposition 'against' is also used in the sense of 'in the comparison of' (कि तुलना के अर्थ में)

- There were ~~at~~ eight robberies this year against ten last year.
- There were thirty burglaries this month against forty last month.
- This year the result of board examination is 70% against 55% last year. (पिछले साल)

- I know nothing against her conduct.
- I do not know anything that goes against ~~his~~ ^{her} conduct.

⇒ The ~~poor~~ preposition 'against' can also be used in the sense of 'on' (पर के अर्थ में)

- A ladder has been placed against the wall.

- She was leaning (झुकी) against ~~that~~ the table.

⇒ The preposition 'against' can also be used in the sense of 'from or with' (से के अर्थ में)

- The strong wind dashes against ~~that~~ the large mountain as a result it rains ~~heavily~~ ^{mountain}.

- The strong waves come and ~~to~~ collide against the ship in the sea.

(15) Over :-

'Over' is also a preposition which is different from the preposition 'above' in many ~~used~~ uses. It should be studied well.

'Over' is the contrary of 'under' and is concerned with superposition and subjection and suggests some inter-relation, where as 'above' ~~the~~ like its contrary below is concerned with difference of level and suggest ~~comparision~~ ^{comparison} of independent thing. — Fowler

⇒ The preposition 'over' like other ones is used to express different senses.

⇒ The preposition 'over' is used in the sense of 'on' (पर के अर्थ में) But not in a touch of anything.

- There is an umbrella over his head.

- We find a wonderful sky over our head.

- I saw an ~~airplane~~ ^{aeroplane} flying ~~on~~ over my village.

⇒ The preposition 'over' can also be used in the sense of 'from ^{one} ~~among~~ end ~~to~~ to another' (एक किनारे से दूसरे किनारे तक)

- There is a bridge over railway track

- I have seen a bridge over the ~~valley~~ valley. { A bus ~~rain~~ ran over (कचल देना)

many dogs on the road }

⇒ The preposition 'over' is also used to denote the touching position in the sense of 'covering' a thing.

- You should spread the towel over the table.

- I have seen many houses over the ground.

⇒ The preposition 'over' is used in the sense of 'more than' (से अधिक)

- She has bought over ten pens.

वह दस से अधिक पेन खरीदी.

- Your father is over 70.
- plane wants to stay there ^{over} 2 month.
- He is over 5 ft tall.
- This box is over 50 kg.

→ The preposition 'over' is used in the sense of 'ending'.

- The match ^{is} over.
- The class is over.
- The meeting is over.

→ The preposition 'over' is used in the sense of 'across' (ऊपर पार के अर्थ में)

- My friend lives over the main street.
- She has been living over the road since 1998.
- Some soldiers ^{are} endeavour to go over the mountain.

→ The preposition 'over' is used in the sense of 'to the last' (अंत तक के अर्थ में)

- He lived there over Durgapuja.
- He had been with me over a period of time.

Note

It will be correct to write - "She was above 25 years of age." But it will be incorrect to write - "She is over 25 years of age."

1587

⇒ A word will give the sense of 'excess' when 'over' is added to its beginning.

- Over careful - over anxious
- Over wise - over eager
- Over ~~ex~~ spend - over eat
- Over pay - over work
- Over night - Over death
- Over charge - over busy
- Over ground crowd - over anxiety
- Over smart

(Some monkeys over heard ~~the~~ king's talk when he was talking to his soldiers)

= some monkeys stealthily heard the king's talk when he was talking to his soldiers.

i.e., some monkeys over heard the king's talk but he did not know that they were hearing.

- She wanted to over stay for 10 days.
= she wanted to stay for 10 days more than the period for which she was permitted / allowed to stay.

⇒ The nouns that are followed by 'over' have been mentioned below.

- She has authority over her husband.
- You should have control over your children.

- I saw no influence over him.
- You should get victory over your passion.

* Some other uses of the preposition 'over'

- He with his friend stayed over night.
- I can see a huge mountain of clouds over my head.
- His income is not ^{→ यहाँ beyond का भी प्रयोग} over his expenses.
(over = more than)
- Water is spread all over the ground.
- He has many advantages over me.
- That news has been heard over radio.
- English men rules over our country.
पर शासन करना
- We should control over our emotions.

16 Through:-

Through also come in category of preposition. It is used to denote more senses than one.

→ The preposition 'through' means across the interior of anything (किसी माध्यम के द्वार-द्वार शुरू से लेकर अंत तक)

- I found no passes through the forest.
- The river Ganges flows through Patna.
- A hole was made ~~to the~~ through the window.

→ The preposition through is used in the sense of from one side to another

16 May 2024

~~Throu~~ Through

None dared cross through the dense forest.

- That sight used to look out side through the window.
- The nose through which we inhale is an important

organ of our body

→ The preposition through is used to express the sense of through out (सारा/पूरा के अर्थ में)

- May you have success all through your life. (सारा जिवन)

- It rains all through the year

- I will serve you all through my life (मैं पूरी जिन्दगी तुम्हारी सेवा करूंगा।)

→ The preposition 'through' is used in the sense of 'by means of' (के जरिये/बदौलत)

- I have got this job through your father.

- He may be successful through his hard labour.

- I have achieved this through your support / help.

- I got this post through you.

(17) Under: —

'Under' that is contrary to 'over' is also a preposition. It is used to clear many senses. It is concerned with superposition and subjection and

suggests some inter-relation.

→ The preposition 'under' is used in the sense of 'According ~~to~~ to' (के अनुसार/के तहत के अर्थ में)

- Four terrorists were arrested under the warrant of court.
- The property had been divided among all those four ~~boys~~ brothers equally under their father's will (वशियत).

→ The preposition 'Under' is used in the sense of 'Down' (के निचे के अर्थ में)

- I saw cat under the table
- Two robbers were seen under the tree.
- What did you put under the book?

→ The preposition 'Under' is used in the sense of 'governed by some one' (के आधेन के अर्थ में)

- The servants are under their master.
- The teachers are under the headmaster.
- This post is under the government.
- This school is run under a trust/committee.
- He works under me.

→ The preposition 'Under' is used in the sense of 'less than'

- I have not bought under twenty books.
- The students under five are not allowed to take part in this contest.

- He is not ready to take under 70 rupees.
- The students who have secured under 75% marks will not be awarded at the hands of the ^{chief} minister.
- ⇒ The preposition 'Under' is ~~used~~ used to indicate the sense of being in a state of something (अवस्था / दशा के अर्थ में)
 - The results of some students are under consideration.
 - That bridge is under repair.
 - My house is under construction.
- ⇒ The preposition 'Under' is used in the sense of 'in' (में के अर्थ में)
 - Under this circumstances ~~no change~~ no change ment can be done.
- ⇒ The preposition 'Under' is used in the sense of ~~jouner~~ junior / lower (in rank than some body) (के पद के निचे के अर्थ में)
 - No officer under the rank of the major will be sent to the spot.
 - Twenty staffs were working my post.

18) Before -

The preposition 'Before' is used as a conjunction and a preposition both.

As the preposition 'before' is used in the sense of 'in front of', 'in presence of' (के सामने / के सम्मुख / की उपस्थिति के अर्थ में)

- He standing before the headmaster.
- He did everything before chief guests.
- There is a beautiful temple in front of my house.
- He was given money before me.
- Both of them were brought before the judge.
- There is nothing in front of the temple.

⇒ The preposition 'before' is ~~can~~ used in the ~~can~~ sense of earlierment (से पहले)

- He must come before the sunset.
- He did not complete his home work before going to school.
- No body came here the day before yesterday.
- He will ~~come~~ ^{have to come} to before the lunch.

⇒ The preposition 'before' is used in the sense of 'in preference to' (पसंद करने के / चुनाव करने के अर्थ में)

- I would like to choose live imprisonment before execution.
- Everyone ~~will~~ would like to choose death ~~the~~ before digressed (अपमानित के अर्थ में)

Note

'long before' and 'before long' both are different of each other. 'long before' means much earlier / long ago.

- ~~ago~~ The Indians knew about agriculture long before Europeans.
- 'Before long' means immediate or soon.
- The result will be published before long.

19) Beyond :-

'Beyond' is also a preposition.

⇒ The preposition 'Beyond' is used in the sense of at the farthest side of and outside (के पर / पर या बाहर के अर्थ में)

- ~~You~~ should not go ~~at~~ beyond your limit.
- He went beyond boundary wall.
- Indian soldiers go beyond these hills to face their enemies.
- It is ~~go~~ beyond my capacity.
- Your story is beyond reliance.
- ~~You~~ should not ~~even~~ spend ~~your~~ beyond your limit.
- It has happened beyond your expectation.
- Her beauty is beyond description (दोक्ति)
- He lived beyond his income.

⇒ 'To get beyond' means to go out of the ~~across~~ approach of (पहुँचने की सीमा)

- Sometimes Luximibie would get beyond the approach of English man specially on the mountain.

~~Specialty on the mountain~~

To go beyond

In the auction a lot of things went beyond their real value. that, they were
(बिलामी भी बहुत / बिलामी में बहुत सारी वस्तुएँ / बापनी वास्तविक किमत से आगे / निकल जाता है।)

sold at more than their usual price.

20

Since :-

The word 'since' is used as the preposition besides the adverb and the conjunction. The word 'since' will denote two senses when it is used as the adverb.

a) since means 'from then'.

- I first time read in 1999 and have remember it ever since

(मैंने मैं इसे 1999 में पढ़ा तब से यह सफाई लिए जाय है।)

b) Since means at or during sometime between then and now.

- She told me last week and has spoken of it many times since

(वह किताब सप्ताह गुजरने कही और तब से वह अब तक कई बार वह कह चुकी।)

- He were at school with him but have seen him only a time since.

~~Note~~

In this sense verb is found or used only ~~in~~ ~~pres~~ in present perfect or past perfect tense



⇒ The word 'since' means from this time when it is used as a conjunction. In this sense verb is kept in past indefinite tense in the clause which is placed after since, i.e. subordinate ~~ab~~ adverb clause and the clause which comes before it remains in present indefinite tense or present perfect tense, i.e. in principal clause. Noun or noun phrase that indicates ~~per~~ period of time is used before since but the point of time should never be used in the clause that comes before since.

- Ex - Ten years have passed since I appointed to the post. (correct)
- Ten years passed since I was appointed to the post. (Incorrect)
- Two weeks have passed since he came from city. (correct)
- Two weeks have passed since he had come from city. (Incorrect)

⇒ The word 'since' means 'from (से)' when it is used ~~as~~ as the preposition. It should be placed before the noun or the noun-phrase that indicates point of time.

Note It should never be placed before the noun or noun phrase that denotes period of time.

This point should always be kept in mind that the verb should be in present perfect tense or past perfect tense before 'since' when it is used as the preposition.

- He has been ill since morning.
- They both had been absent from the school since Monday.

⇒ The word 'since' as the preposition should never be used in future tense to denote point of time.

- We shall have been playing cricket here since morning. (Incorrect)
- We shall have been playing cricket here from morning. (Correct)

(21) Behind :-

The word 'behind' is also treated as the preposition. As the preposition behind expresses the sense of at the back of (के पीछे, के ~~पिछे~~ अर्थात् में)

- His father has left lots of property behind him.
- Look out! there is a snake behind you.
- There is a secret behind his smile.
- Mohan hid my pen behind the Almirah.
- What did you see behind the temple.
- There is nothing behind my proposal.
- All the trains of this route are running behind their time.

- ⇒ 'Behind time' means late
- The Toofan mail is behind time =
 - The Toofan mail is running late.

- ⇒ 'To get ~~behind~~ Behind' means to lag (पिछड़ जाना)
- He will get behind you in Agriculture.
 - You got behind him in business
- (आप उससे आगे में पिछड़ गए) business.

(22) Below :—

The preposition 'Below' has three different meaning in English. The difference between 'below' and 'under' ~~is~~ should also be studied carefully in this connection

(i) The preposition 'Below' is used in the sense of 'at a lower point' / 'lower than'.

- You should not have written below this line. (clues)
- Some clues have been ~~be~~ given below.
- In this list your name is below 40 candidate.
- He is below to me in rank.

(ii) The preposition 'Below' means less than (से कम के अर्थ में)

- The number of ~~labours~~ labourers is below 75.
- The number of students in this school is below 1000.

(iii) The preposition 'below' means inferior to (junior to)

- All candidate's competence is below yours.

* Special Note :-

The preposition 'below' like its contrary 'above' is concerned with difference of level and suggests comparison of independent things where as 'under' like its contrary 'over' is concerned with superposition and subjection and suggests some inter-relation. - Fowler

- Students below 14 years of age are not allow to take part in this contest.

(correct)

- Students under 14 years of age are not allow to take part in this contest.

(Incorrect)

- Below the sun.

(Incorrect)

- Under the sun.

(Correct)

- The income of my father is below 10,000 a month

(correct)

- The income of my father is under 10000 a month

(Incorrect)

- No one below an officer's rank need apply

(correct)

- No one under an officer's rank need apply

(Incorrect)

The word 'But' can also be treated as the preposition besides conjunction, relative pronoun and adverb. The nouns and/or pronouns that are used after but are in objective case when it (but) is used as the preposition. 'But' expresses the sense of the preposition of 'except' (के अतिरिक्त / के बिना / के अलावा) when it is used as the preposition.

- Eg - No thing but trees is visible there.
- None but leaders were present there.
 - I saw nothing but water there.
 - None but you can solve my problems.
 - No one but your brother deserves this ~~owner~~ dishonour.
 - Who would have done ~~it~~ this but me?
 - All students were present ~~he will not~~ but touch his car but you.
 - He will not but touch his car.
 - He will not do anything except touching his car. (But that he is in debt, he would ~~live~~ ~~thi~~ leave this city = if he were not in debt he would not leave in this city.)

⇒ The word 'But' denotes the meaning of 'only' when it is treated as an adverb.

- Eg - He did but pick up his book.
- = He only picked up his book. ||

- Alone but you can solve this question.

⇒ The word 'but' expresses negative sense when we use it as the relative pronoun that is why it is known as negative relative pronoun. But it should always be kept in mind that the clause that comes before 'but' should be always be in negative form.

Eg: ~~There~~ There is no student but have has had scholarship on ~~the~~ behalf of the school.

- There is no mother but loves her child.

⇒ The word 'but' is also used as the conjunction. It is called adversative conjunction when it is used to connect two sentences together.

Eg: He is poor but he is honest.

24 Along :—

The word 'along' is also known known to be in the category of preposition. ⇒ The preposition 'along' is used to point out of the sense of in the same line with anything.
(किनारे - किनारे के साथ)

Eg: We walked along the river's bank.

- I saw some boys running along the road.

- ~~the~~ creepers grow along the side of wall or anything.

⇒ The preposition 'along with' means hand in hand / together (साथ-साथ के अर्थ में)

- The captain along with his soldier was shot dead.

- We had ~~encount~~ encounter of some terrorists.

- I saw him along with his parents.

⇒ 'Get along' means to live together ~~happily~~ happily.

- You and they could never get along.

- They both are getting along there.

⇒ Sometimes 'Get along' means to progress (उन्नति करना)

- He is getting along in the field ~~farmer~~ farming.

- India is getting along rapidly in the field of science.

25

Across Across:-

The word 'Across' is also a preposition. It holds an important place among compound preposition.

⇒ The preposition 'Across' is used in the sense of on the opposite side of / from one side to the opposite (के उस पार के अर्थ में)

- A beautiful house is being built across the river.

- She lives across the national highway.
- There is a beautiful lake across the forest.

⇒ The preposition 'across' also points out the sense of 'from one side to another' (एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ के अर्थ में)

- None No one dared swim across the channel.
- I saw a massive bridge across the river.
- I have seen a dear deer standing across my field / farm.

⇒ The preposition 'across' is used in the sense of 'on both sides of' (दोनों तरफ के अर्थ में)

- He tried to ~~through~~ throw the burden across his ~~solder~~ shoulders. (ऊपर)

26 After! —

The word 'after' is also used as the preposition in addition to conjunction 'After' as the preposition is used in the sense of ~~later~~ 'later than' showing sequence of time or place (के बाद के अर्थ में)

- All students got to school after ~~to~~ half past 9.
- None came in after me.
- The letter 'D' comes after 'C' in English Alphabet.

25 - May - 2024

Saturday



- Don't come back after the sunset.
- He went to school after 10 days.

⇒ The preposition 'after' expresses the sense of 'behind' (के पिछे के अर्थ में)

- We should not run after money.
- All are made after money.

⇒ The preposition 'after' is also used in the sense of ~~over~~ 'according to' (के अनुसार के अर्थ में)

- Write after Mahatma Gandhi what students should do to lead a civilized and disciplined life.

★ Some other uses of the preposition 'After' :-

- She takes after her mother.
(के जैसा लगना)

- He pants step after step ~~field~~
- field after field was washed away
- ~~the~~ Sorrow after sorrow continued in his life.

- This is the ~~sonnet~~ ^{sonnet} after Shakespeare
ये सोंगरे शेक्सपियर की शैली में है।

- He should look after his parents

(27) Beside :- (By the side of)

The word 'Beside' is also ~~none~~ known to be in the category of compound preposition.

panth (पंथ) /
To lose one's temper (आपखोके /
(फैलित होना))

- It is used before a noun or pronoun in the sense of 'By the side of' (के बगल में)
- Come and have your seat beside me.
 - Make a little room beside you on the bench. (जगह बनाना)
 - There is a central school just beside me.
 - He was standing beside his class teacher.

- The preposition 'Beside' is also used in the sense of 'Distinct from' (बाहर / भिन्न के अर्थ में)
- Your statement is beside my speculation / confidence. (आपका कथन हमारे अनुमान से बाहर है)
 - Your friend is beside him. (आपका दोस्त आपके से बाहर है)

(28) Besides :-

'Besides' is also a preposition. It is used in the sense of 'in addition to' (के अलावा के अर्थ में).

- He invited some teachers besides the headmaster to the party.

(उसने हेडमास्टर के अलावा ~~कुछ~~ कुछ शिक्षकों को पार्टी में आमंत्रित किया है हेडमास्टर के साथ)

Note :- अगर Besides के जगह except का प्रयोग होगा तो Headmaster के अलावा का अर्थ होगा - Headmaster को छोड़कर।

- He got me ~~much~~ money besides the books.
- Besides poems he composes sonnets to

1605

27 May

(29)

Underneath and beneath: —

Underneath and beneath both can be used in the same sense. There is little difference between underneath and beneath.

⇒ The preposition 'underneath' means 'Under'.

— He ~~did~~ does not put on anything underneath his shirt.

— The postman pushed the letter ~~under~~ underneath the door.

⇒ But 'beneath' can also be used to denote two senses 'Under and too low'.

— A village has been seen beneath the hill.

— Your character is beneath the ~~de~~ dignity of a gentleman that is too ~~mean~~ mean / low for a gentleman.

(30)

Between: —

Between is also used as a preposition.

⇒ The preposition between is used in the sense of 'in the middle of the two'.

— There is no difference between you and him.

— Now, there is no enmity between Ram and Shyam.

⇒ 'Go between' as a noun is used in the sense of a middle man or ~~medd~~ mediator.

Noun

— He was chosen as the go between for two parties.

Noun

= 'To get between' is used in the sense of 'to arrive between'.
(बिच में पहुँचना के अर्थ में)

- No one dared get between both of them.

= 'To stand between' is used to denote the sense of 'To be middle man'.

- None stood between two fighting students.

Note

But the preposition 'between' will be used in the sense of 'in the middle of more than the two when they mutually related the one another'.

(i) "The rule at one time insisted upon that 'between' is used of only two things or persons and 'among' of more than two is no longer strictly observed" — F.T. Wood

- They can complete complete the work within two hours ~~we~~ went the work is divided between them.

(ii) "Between can relate more than two objects if we have a definite number in mind." — Geoffrey Leech and Jan Svart

- There is no treaty between Italy
Frach Germany, Australia

(31)

Among :-

Among is also a preposition.
It is used to denote the sense of 'In
the middle of more than two' (दो से अधिक
के बीच के अर्थ में)

- By-cycles have been distributed
among the poor students.
- They were fighting among themselves.

(32)

Above :-

Above is also treated as
compound preposition. Above like other
prepositions can express different sense
and meaning.

⇒ Above is used in the sense of 'over/
'higher than' (But not in touching position)

- I have seen a sword hanging
above his head.

- A bird can never ride above the cloud.

- Your brother has got above you ~~any~~ in the
society.

= Your brother has got a position higher
than you in the society.

- An aeroplane can fly above the cloud.

⇒ The preposition above is used in the
sense of 'more than' in quantity/Number
(मात्रा/संख्या में अधिक के अर्थ में)

- I have seen above twenty players in the ground. (ऊपर से और ऊपर)
 - There is water above ~~waste~~ waist.
 - Your expenses should not be above your earning.
- ⇒ The preposition 'Above' is used in the sense of 'beyond the reach of' (से परे के आरंभ)
- Some of them are above all means.
 - That question was above me.
 (= That question was too hard for me.)

33

Amongst :-

"Amongst" and "Among" both can be used in the same sense. There is no difference between 'Among' and 'Amongst' but the use of 'Among' is more prevalent than that of 'Amongst'. 'Among' and 'Amongst' both are used before plural nouns and or pronoun and collective nouns which are singular in form but plural in sense. Particularly 'Amongst' is used before the word that starts with vowel but 'Among' or 'Amongst' only one can be used if definite article 'the' comes after any of them.

- Among the people, Amongst the people
- ⇒ Among or Amongst is used to denote the sense of more than two persons or things.
- Distribute these books among forty (40) boys.
- I saw him amongst the people
- He wants to hide him-self amongst the trees.
- He fell among the dacoits.
- You have been among thieves.
- There was a sand among them.

⇒ There is no difference of meaning and no rule as to which should be used in particular circumstances though some authorities suggest that the 'amongst' is more usual before a vowel. The deciding factors are really euphony and the rhythm of the sense. among is more common.

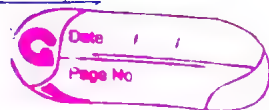
— F.T. Wood

③4) Around / round : —

Around and round both are used as prepositions. Around is used in the sense of almost or approximately (लगभग के अर्थ में)

11-june-2024

Tuesday



Around ~~at~~ 8 AM. means near by 8 o'clock
ie some minutes less or more

- The match will start around 2 P.M.
- The meeting broke up around 4 P.M.
- He left his house around mid night.
- The teacher entered the class around 10 o'clock.
- National flag is unfurled around 8 AM.

→ Round → The preposition round is used in the sense of surrounding / all over. (बाहर से चारो तरफ के अर्थ में)

- The players stood round the captain as he spoke.

→ 'Come round' means to recover from illness. (निरोग होना)

- Some patient will come round within 10 days.

→ 'Go round / move round' means to revolve. (चक्कर काटना / चारो तरफ घुमना)

- The earth goes round the sun and the moon moves round the earth.

→ 'Come round' means to change 'Notion' ('विचार बदलना' के अर्थ में)

- At 1st your friend was against them but now he has come round that is he has gone in their ~~farour~~ favour

(35) Amid / Amidst : —

Amid and amidst both are also treated as preposition. 'Amid' or 'amidst' is also used in the sense of 'in the middle of' (के बीच में के अर्थ में)

- He was struck amidst difficulties. (तुम्हें कठिनाईयों के बीच फँसा हुआ है)

(36) OFF :—

'off' also comes in the category of preposition. The preposition 'off' ~~means~~ gives the sense of far from (at a distance from). (से दूर के अर्थ में)

- I saw a snake a little off the tree.
- Your book fell off the table.
- Keep off the grass.
- They both were off work yesterday.
- You should not do it off hand. (बिना सोँचे समझे)
- Your brother looks a bit off with his head. (आपका भाई कुछ सनकी लगता है।)

End

⇒ Some verbal phrases are given below -

1. Break away = डटना

- They broke away from the tradition of the past.

2. Break down = चलते-चलते रुक जाना

- My car broke down on the highway.

3. Break forth = बिखला उठना

- The prisoner broke forth into loud appeal for mercy.

4. Break in = हस्तक्षेप करना

- His children broke in while he was singing.

5. Break into = जबरदस्ती घुसना

- Last night some thieves broke into my house.

6. Break off = अचानक समाप्त कर देना

- The endo-park talks broke off.

7. Break open = जबरदस्ती खोलना

- Some robbers had tried to break open the Almirah.

8. Break out = फैलना, भड़कना / चिड़ जाना

- Cholera has broken out in the affected area.

9. Break through = धुस जाना
- Hunger can break through the iron wall.
10. Break up = भंग होना, सम्बंध विच्छेद करना
- Meeting will break up at 4 P.M.
11. Break with = सम्बंध तोड़ना
- He has broken with his friend.
12. Break the ice ~~धुस~~ = चुप्पी तोड़ना
- They were in silence till I broke the eyes.
13. Get about = फैलना (अफवाह)
- Strange rumours about her are getting about currently / recently.
14. Get along = ठीक से साथ चलना
- The two directors of this company are getting along well.
15. Get at = समझना
- He could not get at the truth of the matter.
16. Get away = भाग जाना
- Get away from here.
17. Get back = लौटना
- When will he get back from the school?
18. Get down = उतरना
- Let us get down the stairs.
19. Get into = प्राप्त करना
- How did you get into this job.
20. Get off = उतरना, होड़ दिया जाना
- Get off at the bus at next stopes.
21. Get on = चढ़ना, आगे बढ़ना
- He got on a horse.

22. Get on with = सहयोग करना
- He knows how to get on with his friends.
23. Get over = कठिनाई हो जितना, चंगा होना
- He did not take him long to get over all difficulties.
24. Get to = पहुँचना
- He has got to the end of the road rope. (रस्सी)
25. Get through = सफल होना
- He cannot get through pre medical test.
26. Get under = नियंत्रण में लाना
- It was with great difficulties that the fire could be got under get
27. Get all dolled up = बहुत सज-धज कर तैयार होना
- She gets all dolled up when she gets ready to go to party.
28. Get along with = मित्रवत रहना
- We should get along with society.
29. Get away with = भुरा कार्य करके सजा से मुक्त रहना
- You cannot deceive me like that and get away with it.
30. Get by heart / learn by heart = कंठस्थ करना
- She has got the poem a billion words worth by heart.

31. Get down to = कार्य, गम्भीरता से शुरुआत करना

- Now as we have had an hour's rest let's get down to the job.

32. Get even with = बदला लेना

- He wants to get even with his enemies.

33. Get hold of = मतलब समझ पाना

- I was quite far from the stage and could not get hold of what the speaker was saying.

34. Get into a soup = शंका में पड़ना

- We will get into a soup if we do not buy those books.

35. Get into the swing of things

= नई परिस्थिति या परिवेश में घुल-मिल जाना

- Many of Indian students do not take long to get into the swing of things in U.S.A.

36. Get on one's nerves = तंग करना

- She talks so much that she gets on my nerves.

37. Get on with = कार्य शुरु करना

- Get on with your work.

38. Get out of = बाहर निकल जाना

- Get out of my ~~hat~~ home right now.

39. Get out of line = अनुशासन भंग करना

- You will be expelled if you try to get out of line in future.

40. Get rid of = छुटकारा पाना

- I have to get rid of intoxication नशाखोरी

41. Get the better of = माफ़ करना / विजय पाना
 - None can get the better of him in argument.
42. Get the ~~sake~~ sack = नौकरी से हटाया जाना
 - I know that he will get the sack one day.
43. Get through with = कार्य पूरा करना
 - You should get through with your home work.
44. Get wind of = रहस्य का पता लगाना
 - I will get wind of it within two hours.
45. Get word = संदेश मिलना
 - I have got word that the examination will be ~~postpond~~ postponed.
46. Back out = प्रतिज्ञा से मुकर जाना
 - Don't try to back out now that every thing has been ~~settled~~ settled.
47. Back up = समर्थन करना
 - Every one backed up his claim to his ~~uncle's~~ uncle's property.
48. Bear away = जीतना
 - Who bore bore away the first prize in the race competition?
49. Bear down = नाश करना / हरा देना
 - He bore down all opposition.
50. Bear down ~~on~~ upon = ताक देकर सामना या हमला करना
 - The fleet bore down upon the enemy.
51. Bear on / upon = लागू होना
 - His arguments do not bear upon the subject in hand.

52. Bear out = सत्यापित होना
 - His arguments are not borne out by the fact.
53. Bear through = अंत तक सोंव देना
54. Bear up = साहस बनाये रखना
55. Bear with = सहना
56. Account for = कारण बताना
57. Asked for = माँगना
58. Blow down = उखाड़ फेंकना / निर्मूल करना
59. Blow out = फुंककर बुझाना
60. Blow over = गुजर जाना
61. Blow up = विस्फोट करना
62. Blow upon = कलंकित होना
63. Blow away = उड़ा देना
64. Blow off = फुंककर उड़ा देना
65. Call at = किसी के घर पर जाकर मुलाकात करना
 (Call on)
66. Call down = डाँहवाहन करना
67. Call for = अपेक्षा करना
68. Call forth = उभारना
69. Call in = बुलाना
70. Call on = किसी के घर जाकर मुलाकात करना
71. Call off = समाप्त होना या, खतम होना
72. Call over = पूकारना
73. Call up = याद करना
74. Call upon = किसी से किसी कार्य की अपेक्षा करना
75. Call out = चिल्लाकर बुलाना
76. Call on spade a spade = साफ-साफ कह देना
77. Do away with = उन्मूलन करना / जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकना

14 June 2024

Friday



- 78 Do by = व्यवहार करना
- 79 Do for = किसी वस्तु के स्थान पर डालना
- 80 Do up = बांधना, मरम्मत करना / सजाकर रखना
- 81 Do without = किसी चीज के बिना काम चलाना
- 82 Do with = समाप्त करना
- 83 Fall away = मँढ़ पड़ना
- 84 Fall back = पिछे हटने जाना
- 85 Fall back upon = निर्भर करना
- 86 Fall flat = प्रभाव हिन होना, निरफल होना
- 87 Fall in = पकड़ बढ्क होना
- 88 Fall in with = सहमत होना
- 89 Fall off = बिखर जाना
- 90 Fall on = दूट पड़ना (वह भोजन पर दूट पड़ा)
- 91 Fall out = झगड़ पड़ना
- 92 Fall ~~to~~ = दूट पड़ना
- 93 Fall through = असफल होना
- 94 Fall upon = हमला करना
- 95 Give away = बाँटना, बाँट देना
- 96 Give in = हार मानना
- 97 Give out = देना
- 98 Give over = देना या सुपुर्द करना
- 99 Give ~~the~~ rise to = पैदा करना
- His conduct has given rise to great
genuine suspicion
- 100 Give up = छोड़ देना / त्याग देना
- 101 Give away = दूटना
- 102 Hold in = नियंत्रित करना
- 103 Hold off = दूर होना
- 104 Hold on = पकड़े रहना या इते रहना
- 105 Hold out = डमकी करना

106	Hold over	=	स्वगित होना
107	Hold to	=	चिपके रहना
108	Hold up	=	रोकना
109	Keep down	=	दबाकर रखना
110	Keep from	=	बचाना या, छोड़ना
111	Keep in	=	रोकना या, बामना
112	Keep off	=	दूर रखना
113	Keep on	=	जारी रखना
114	Keep to	=	निभाना
115	Keep up	=	बचाना या, बनाकर रखना
116	Keep up with	=	टिकना
117	Look after	=	देखभाल करना
118	Look at	=	टक-टकी लगाकर देखना
119	Look down upon	=	घृणा करना
120	Look for	=	खोजना या, ढुंढना
121	Look into	=	जांच करना
122	Look out	=	तलाश करना
123	Look over	=	उत्सुकता पूर्वक परीक्षण करना
124	Look through	=	विस्तार से जांचना
125	Look up	=	खोजना
126	Look upon	=	मानना या, समझना
127	Make away with	=	लेकर चम्पत हो जाना (भाग जाना)
128	Look sharp	=	जल्दी करना
129	Make for	=	किसी ओर बढ़ना
130	Make out	=	पता लगाना
131	Make over	=	दे-देना
132	Make up	=	पूति करना, भरपाई करना
133	Make of with	=	ले भागना
134	Put by	=	पक्षान्न बचाना
135	Put down	=	दबाना

136	Put off	= भविष्य के लिए स्वागत करना
137	Put on	= पहनना
138	Put out	= बुझाना
139	Put up	= रहना
140	Put up with	= सहन करना
141	Put in	= भेजना
142	Put through	= पास होना
143	Run after	= पिछा करना
144	Run down	= कुचल होना
145	Run out	= समाप्त होना
146	Run over	= वाहन द्वारा कुचला जाना
147	Run into	= कर्ज में डूबना
148	Set off	= यात्रा आरम्भ करना
149	Set in	= शुरू होना
150	Set on	= उक्साना
151	Set out	= यात्रा शुरू करना
152	Set up	= स्थापित करना
153	Set upon	= हमला करना
154	Set forth	= व्याख्या करना
155	Take after	= मिलता-जुलता होना
156	Take down	= लिख लेना
157	Take for	= कुछ और समझ लेना
158	Take to	= बुरी आदत पड़ जाना
1 - He has taken to smoking.		
159	Take up	= ले लेना
160	Take in	= समझ में आना
161	Turn against	= विरोधी होना
162	Turn off	= नौकरी से निकाल देना
163	Turn down	= अस्वीकार करना, ठुकरा देना
164	Turn up	= हाज़िर होना
165	Work on	= प्रभाव डालना

15 June 2024

Saturday



166	Work out	= हल करना (समस्या ज़ादि)
167	Work up	= उत्तेजित करना
168	Work upon	= प्रभाव डालना
169	Go about	= प्रारम्भ करना
170	Go back	= मुकर जाना
171	Go after	= पिछा करना
172	Go against	= विरोध करना
173	Go down	= कुगना
174	Go for	= टुटना / टुट पड़ना
175	Go in for	= प्रतियोगिता में शामिल होना
176	Go into	= जाँचना
177	Go off	= ठप पड़ना
178	Go on	= जारी रहना
179	Go out	= बुझ बुझ जाना
180	Go over	= जाँचना
181	Go round	= घूमना
182	Go through	= जाँच पड़ताल करना
183	Go under	= महत्व खोना
184	Go upon	= निर्भर करना
185	Go with	= बक वाफ़ना / जाँचना
186	Draw back	= पिछे हटना
187	Draw forth	= खिंचना
188	Draw off	= हट जाना
189	Draw out	= उगल देना / निकालना
190	Draw up	= बनाना
191	Cut down	= कटौती करना
192	Cut in	= हस्तक्षेप करना
193	Cut off	= मृत्यु होना
194	Come about	= घटना (A)
195	Come across	= मिलना देखना
196	Come after	= उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त करना

197. Come by = प्राप्त करना
198. Come off = नतिजा
199. Come off = परिपूर्ण होना / बाहर आ जाना
200. Come on = अनुधारण करना
201. Come out = फुलना उगना / निकलना / प्रकाशित होना
202. Come out with = कहना
203. Come round = स्वीकार करना / होश में आना
204. Come down = मुख्य में आकर होना / गिरावट
205. Come to = हिसाब लगाना
206. Come into = उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त करना
207. Come upon = अचानक सामने आ जाना
208. Come Bring about = परिवर्तन लाना
209. Bring down = नीचे लाना / ढबाना
210. Bring forth = पैदा करना
211. Bring forward = सामने लाना
212. Bring in = लाना
213. Bring on = लाना
214. Bring out = प्रकाशित करना
215. Bring over = समझना बुझाकर मनाना
216. Bring round = समझाना / होश में लाना
217. Bring under = कुचलना
218. Bring up = बालन - पालन करना
219. Get hold of = हाव लगाना
220. Go up to = निकल जाना
221. Attend to = ध्यान देना / देखभाल करना
222. Hand about = मड़राना / किसी स्थान का चक्कर लगाना
223. Knock about = बिना उद्देश्य का धुमना
223. Set about = शुरू करना
224. To be about = लगे रहना / व्यस्त रहना
225. A student must be about his study.
Go cross = पार करते जाना

226. To be after = चाहना
 what is he after? (वह क्या चाहता है?)
227. Make after = पीछा करना
228. Roll against = व्यंग्य करना
229. Set against = लड़ा देना
230. He set me against my friend.
231. Stand against = रोकना
232. Turn against = खिलाफ होना / विरोधी होना
233. Aim at = निशाना लगाना
234. Alight at = उतरना
235. Blush at = झपना
236. Fly at = आंचांक आक्रमण करना
237. Fret at = चिड़ जाना
238. Get at = पहुँचना / प्राप्त करना
239. Glance at = झाँकना / उल्टी नजर डालना
240. Grumble at = असंतोष व्यक्त करना
241. Keep at = जारी रखना
242. Knock at = खट-खटाना
243. Lend at = उतरना
244. Leap at = झपटना / आक्रमण करना
245. Rub at = कौपना
246. Snap at = झपटा मारना
247. Sneer at = धृणा की दृष्टि से देखना
248. Strike at = मारना
249. Talk at = किसी के सामने बात करना
250. Touch at = पहुँचना / छुटना
251. Abide by = पालना करना
252. Go by = बित जाना
253. Judge by = बिचार करना
254. Lay by = भविष्य के लिए रखावत करना

18 June - 2024

~~Wednesday~~
Tuesday

Date / /
Page No.

254. Lay by the heels = पछाड़ना
 255. Live by = जितन निर्वाह करना
 256. Pass by = गुजर जाना (ग़र जाना)
 257. Stand by = सहायता करना
 258. Knock by down = गिरा देना
 knock down
 259. beat down = फटा देना
 260. Lie down = लेट जाना
 261. Ask for = मांगना
 262. Care for = परवाह करना
 263. Do for = काम देना
 - This cloth will do for a turban. (फाड़ो)
 264. Grieve for = दुखी होना
 265. Long for = लालकना
 266. Pay for = भुगतना
 267. Send for = बुलवाना
 268. Stand for = खड़ा होना
 269. Take for = जमित समझना
 270. Take from / away = छताना
 271. Part from = विदा होना
 272. Abstain from = ~~अम~~ अलग रखना / परहेज करना
 273. Escape from = भाग जाना
 274. Keep from = छोड़ना
 275. Exempt from = मुक्त करना
 276. Debar from = विन्या होना
 277. Emerge from = निकलना
 278. Break in = जबरदस्ती प्रवेश करना
 279. Deal in = व्यापार करना
 280. Draw in = खेकना / प्रलोभित करना
 281. Excel in = अड़-चढ़ कर होना
 282. Take in = ठीक से समझना / धोका देना

283.	Creep into	= चुपके से प्रवेश करना
284.	Do in	= वार करना
eat	into	= धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करना
286.	See into	= विचार करना
287.	Come off	= उत्पन्न होना
288.	Remind of	= याद दिलाता
289.	Repent of	= पश्चात्ताप करना
290.	Pounce upon	= अचानक हमला करना
291.	Rely on	= भरोसा करना
292.	Set upon	= आक्रमण करना
293.	Find out	= पता लगाना
294.	Give out	= कह देना
295.	Give away	= बौटना
296.	Hand over	= सौंपना (Hand over)
297.	Leak out	= छुना / खु जाना (रिसना)
298.	Rub out	= मिटा देना
299.	Pick out	= चुनना / उठाना
300.	Pull up	= रोकना
301.	Give over	= रोकना
302.	Drop through	= असफल होना
303.	Hold over	= स्थागित होना
304.	Make over	= स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरित करना
305.	Talk over	= वार्ता करना
306.	Cling to	= चिपके रहना
307.	Belong to	= अधिकार में होना
308.	Bring to	= पुनर्जीवित करना
309.	Tend to	= कि ठीक हो जाना
310.	Come to one's senses	= होरा में आना
311.	Object to	= आपत्ति करना
312.	Resort to	= पहुँचना
313.	Revert to	= लौटना

314. Cry up	= प्रस्ताव करना
315. Strike up	= बजाना (दोहर)
316. Take up	= उठाना (से लेने के अर्थ)
317. Grow up	= बढना / जवान होना
318. Give up	= त्यागना
319. Deal with	= व्यापारिक सम्बंध कायम रखना
320. Deal out	= बाँटना
321. Side with	= समर्थन
322. Charge with	= दोष लगाना
323. Close with	= कुस्ती लड़ना
324. Cope with	= मुकाबला करना
325. Deffer with	= भगलमत होना
326. Compete with	= स्पर्धा करना
327. Comply with	= स्वीकार करना

The End

Practice

- * Correct the following sentence :-
1. He is ~~lieing~~ lying on the bed.
He is lying in the bed.
 2. The watch has fallen ~~on~~ the ground.
The watch has fallen ~~to~~ the ground.
 3. I saw them ~~on~~ last monday.
I saw them monday last.
 4. I will speak ~~with~~ him at telephone.
I will speak ~~to~~ him ~~on~~ telephone.
 5. He went ~~on~~ last evening.
He went ~~on~~ yesterday evening.
 6. He comes my home ~~on~~ every sunday.
He comes my home every Sunday.

7. He will tell me at next time.
He will tell me ~~next~~ ^x next time.
8. It will rain today night.
It will rain tonight.
9. Cut it into the two.
Cut it in the two.
10. This is the house in that I live. (in)
This is the house ~~at~~ that I live in.
11. I have no pen to write. (with)
I have no pen to write with.
12. He ~~insists~~ to go with me.
He insists on going ~~to~~ with me.
13. None ~~assists~~ assists to do this work.
None assists in doing this work.
14. Some of them are out from the class.
Some of them ~~by~~ are out of the class.
15. He will come ~~back~~ back two days.
He will come ~~within~~ within in days.
16. He ~~is~~ is confident to win.
He is confident of winning.
17. I have a broken chair to sit. (on)
I have a broken chair to sit on.

* Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition

1. He is at home in gambling.
2. She is learned in English.
3. We went to Patna ~~in~~ in an out landish car.
4. I have no ~~path~~ faith for you.
5. He is angry with my behaviour.

angry के साथ व्यक्ति / प्राणी के लिए 'with'

20-june-2024
Thursday



6. I have no ~~it~~ interest in English.
 7. Shyam deals ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ rice and wheat.
 - X 8. There is some butter on the dish.
 9. There is a bridge over the railway line.
 - X 10. Shall we try selling it ~~for~~ ^{at} a higher price.
 - X 11. Do you ~~above~~ walk in your sleep?
 - X 12. He drives his car at a high speed.
 13. A car runs on petrol.
 14. The letter was written in pencil.
 15. He will arrive at ~~to be~~ ^{at} 2 PM on Monday.
 - X 16. Pay attention ~~to~~ ^{to} what I say.
 17. I have a pen to write with. ~~he is sitting~~
a chair.
 18. He is sitting on a chair.
 19. No one came in a private car.
 - X 20. The book fell off the table.
 - X 21. I have sent ~~for~~ ^{to} a doctor.
 22. I prefer tea ~~than~~ ^{to} coffee.
 - X 23. He jumped ~~across~~ ^{into} the river. (into)
 24. He has stood first on the list.
-
1. The sky is over our head.
 2. She burst with tears. into
 3. She has no foot flut to play on.
 4. Abstain ~~from~~ ^{from} speaking ill of others.
 5. The house is on fire.
 6. A son takes after his father.
 7. Dogs sleep by the day.
 8. Cut the bread into pieces.
- by the day
at the midday
in day time

16-01

Burn to ashes
(जलाकर राख कर देना)

21-june-2024
Friday

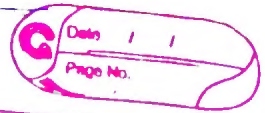
Date / /
Page No.

9. She felt ~~at~~ Pity ^{on} me. ~~from~~ by
10. I ~~was~~ live ⁱⁿ a house ^{across} river. (by)
11. There is no book ^{on} socialism.
12. She has authority ^{over} ~~on~~ her husband.
13. I have no reliance ^{on} him.
14. No enquiry was made ^{about} ~~into~~ this matter.
15. Look ~~at~~ ^{up} the world in your ~~disconary~~ ^{Dictionary}.
16. She got ⁱⁿ difficulties.
17. She is very quick ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ hearing.
18. I am sitting ^{by} myself.
19. It happened so ^{by} chance.
20. Profit can be made ^{by} ~~trade~~ trade (व्यापार)
21. There was a lake ^{beside} the city. (by)
22. I am ^{at} your service.
23. Eggs are sold ^{at} ~~by~~ dozen.
24. He is very happy ^{at} the ~~and~~ result.
25. He is fond ^{of} playing chess.
26. She gets ^{up} in the morning ^{at} six ~~at~~ am.
27. ~~Who~~ who are you ~~for~~ looking ^{for}?
28. What are you ~~without~~ ^{to} me? (to) तुम मेरे क्या चाहते हो?
29. This door opens and closes ^{of} itself.
30. The fire has burnt the house ^{into} ~~ashes~~ ^{ashes}.
31. There is no limit ^{to} his zeal.

32. He was born ^{at} Mumbai ⁱⁿ India.
33. I was brought ^{from} ^{up} ~~at~~ Rome ⁱⁿ Italy.
34. I was horrified ^{of} the sight ^{at} much ~~distrach~~ distress.
35. Will you have to answer ^{to} me ^{for} ~~about~~ your misconduct?

22 June 2021

Saturday



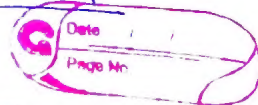
- 36 I enquired of him into this matter
- 37 I am vexed by of teacher for what he has done.
- 38 I cannot agree with you in this matter and there for I do not agree with to your proposal.
- 39 It is better event to ^{be} ~~the~~ blind of an eye than ~~two to be~~ blind to one's fault.
- 40 He blessed ~~to~~ ^{with} his children who have all turned out well but he is blessed for in good health.
- 41 You should be aware of mad dogs.
- 42 Your success depends on your labour.
- 43 This orchard belonged to me a few years ago.
- X 44 Poverty comes of ~~idlet~~ idleness (आलस)
- X 45 He is confident on success. (मुस्ती)
- X 46 I took one ~~up~~ those mangoes of
- X 47 Idleness is the bar of success. (to)
- X 48 No one came ~~in~~ the meeting (to)
- 49 There is no option for it (to)
- 50 You will have to answer to ~~more~~ your master for that mistake.
- X 51 I know ~~is~~ you of ^{about} ~~letting~~ very well.
- X 1 One cannot get to the top of Mount everest in one day.
- X 2 Get on the train here and get of ~~at~~ the next stop. (get down from)

3. You are junior to me.
4. This book belongs to me.
5. Many people are ~~dying~~ dying from starvation (ग्रहण) in Pakistan.
6. He congratulated me ~~for~~ ^{on} my grand success.
7. I shall leave for Delhi at 6 in the evening.
8. He prevented me from going there.
9. When did the meeting break up.
10. Don't be angry with me.
11. It is ten by my watch.
12. He is ignorant of the fact.
13. He was deprived of his share.
14. He is ashamed of himself.
15. A ~~sword~~ ^{sword} is hanging over his head. ^{above}
16. He hid himself amongst the trees.
17. Creepers go along beside of wall.
18. Don't run after money in your life.
19. Don't be mad of money. (after)
20. Beware of pick pockets.
21. My income is not above ^{below} four thousand.
22. Indian soldiers went beyond those heels to fight.
23. After all he succeeded at his aim.
24. There has been peace all the world over, ~~from~~ ^{since} world war second.
1. All the teachers are against ~~under~~ the headmaster.
2. He could not pass through that dense forest.
3. Nothing can be gained with out afford.

1622

25-June-2024

Tuesday



4. A snake was seen ~~8~~ emerging from under water.
- X5. No influence was seen ^{over} ~~by~~ him.
6. A baby lives on milk.
7. This year the result of examination is 70% ~~to~~ ^{against} 60% last year.
8. I am in search of good job.
9. I am satisfied ~~to~~ with his work.
10. What is the french word of water.
11. The milk man goes ~~to~~ from house to house with bottle of milk.
12. This building is ~~on~~ under construction.
13. My watch is out of order.
14. One should not boast of his wealth.
15. He fell in love with her.
16. She is very scared of dogs.
17. I quite agree ~~to~~ with your proposal.
18. Still is made ~~of~~ from. (From)
19. He sold his car at only 50000.
20. We should believe in God. but not ~~at~~ in Ghost.
21. Now, no country will dare to make attack on India.
22. I saw a woman with white ~~hair~~ hair.
23. He is quick at hearing.
24. I have had a talk ~~to~~ with the chair man.
- X1. He was cained and tied ~~with~~ ^{to} a tree.
- X2. He shot a bird on the wing.
- X3. We should be ~~over~~ on alert for an attack.

- x 4. My preparation ~~of~~ ^{for} board examination is in full swing.
- x 5. The shoapkeeper deals ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ grain but he did not deal honestly ~~with~~ ^{by} me.
6. I was shocked ~~with~~ ^{at} his behaviour.
7. He things ~~for~~ ^{of} going abroad.
8. I ~~de~~ differ ~~in~~ ^{with} you at the axact point in which dogs differ from wolves in shape or kind.
9. He not only ~~is~~ ^{is} true intruded into my house but upon my leisure for I was engaged at that time in reading an interesting book.
- x 10. She burst into laughter. ^{at}
11. While the cat was running ~~after~~ ^{after} the mouse it ~~ran~~ ^{ran} into its ~~hole~~ ^{hole}.
- x 12. Cut this apple ~~into~~ ^{into} two halves.
- x 13. Shall we ~~for~~ ^{for} selling it at a higher price.
- x 14. I would rather traivel ~~in~~ ^{by} day than ~~at~~ ^{at} by night.
- x 15. Is there a ~~pen~~ ^{train} at the platform.
- x 16. The road has been widened ~~away~~ ^{by} 5 ft.
- x 17. I am in a hurry.
- x 18. I have ~~seen~~ ^{sent} all my letters by post.